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动物分类学报

中国、越南黍黄尾球跳甲种组三新种记述 (鞘翅目，叶甲科)

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摘 要 记述球跳甲属 *Sphaerodema* Stephens, 1831, 分布于中国、越南的黍黄尾球跳甲 *Sphaerodema apiale* Baly种组 3新种：簕竹黄尾球跳甲 *Sph. bambusicola* Wang Ge *et* Li, sp. nov. 产于中国广西南部和云南西双版纳，双脊黄尾球跳甲 *Sph. bicarinata* Wang Ge *et* Cui, sp. nov. 产于云南西双版纳，细刻黄尾球跳甲 *Sph. minitipunctata* Wang Ge *et* Yang sp. nov. 产于越南北部和平。
关键词 鞘翅目，叶甲科，球跳甲属，新种.
中图分类号 Q969.512.4

黍黄尾球跳甲 *Sphaerodema apiale* Baly, 1874 记录于日本长琦 (Nagasaki) 以鞘翅黑色，尾端 1/4 黄褐色为主要特征。该种随后又被记录于中国福建、江西、广东、台湾及越南 (Chen, 1933, 1934; Gressitt and Kimoto, 1963)。据侯健雄 (1991, 内部资料，未发表) 报道，该虫在甘肃成县是玉米、高粱等农作物严重害虫，幼虫潜食叶片叶肉，形成虫道，仅留表皮，受害株率达 80% ~ 100%。幼虫老熟入土化蛹；成虫多在叶子背面沿与叶脉垂直的方向嚼食叶肉，形成与叶脉垂直的枯条；成虫产卵于叶片表皮下，多在叶片背面。据侯健雄调查，成虫还可为害水稻、小麦等禾本科 14属 16种植物。1992年原四川万县报道，该虫在与湖北、陕西省交界的巫溪县宁厂山区严重为害玉米、高粱、粟等，甚至颗粒无收，除旱地农作物外，还为害淡叶竹等多种禾本科植物。据广西要求鉴定的标本，亦是为害玉米。该种在我国已知广泛分布于宁夏、甘肃、湖北、湖南、四川、重庆、浙江、福建、台湾、贵州、广西等省区，是值得关注的大害虫。在整理鉴定中国科学院动物研究所昆虫标本馆馆藏标本的过程中，除确认黍黄尾球跳甲 *Sph. apicale* Baly为我国上述省区广布优势种外，又发现广西南部及云南西双版纳有 2新种，外形与黍黄尾球跳甲十分近似，其中簕竹黄尾球跳甲 *Sph. bambusicola* 新种据第一作者 1963年广西调查记录，系为害簕竹 *Bambusa* 叶片，与黍黄尾球跳甲的寄主一致，同为禾本科；双脊黄尾球跳甲新种 *Sph. bicarinata* 寄主尚属未明。

另 Chen (1939) 在记述广西跳甲时，曾描述越南和平 (Hoa-Binh, A. de Cooman) 与 *Sph. apicale* Baly十分近缘的 1新种 *Shp. apiatum* Chen, 描述依据 2个标本，现存中国科学院动物研究所昆虫标本馆，均为雄虫。经作者解剖确定 2个标本应分属 2种，其中 1个标本为 *Sph. apiatum* Chen, 另一个为新种，笔者定名为细刻黄尾球跳甲 *Sph. minutipunctata* Wang *et* Ge, 另馆藏还有 2个越南标本疑为 *Sph. apiatum* Chen, 也经作者解剖，确认其中一个标本为 *Sphaerodema apicale* Baly, 另一个为本文描述的细刻黄尾球跳甲 *Sph. minutipunctata* Wang *et* Ge, 新种与上述中国 2新种，本文一并记述。

Medvedev (1997) 记述越南、尼泊尔 *Sph. apicale* Baly种组 3种，该文除记述 *Sph. apicale* Baly一老种外，还记述 2新种，即 *Sph. bambusae* Medvedev (寄主：*Bambusa*) 和 *Sph. pseudapicale* Medvedev编出 3种检索表，图示该 3种的雄虫阳茎 (图 8~ 10) 特征。作者将该 3种的雄虫阳茎与中国广布的 *Sph. apicale* Baly比较，结果显示，其阳茎端缘均属简单三角形，差别不明显，作者怀疑 Medevedev (1997) 2新种的地位。据此，作者未将该 2新种列入本文 *Sph. apicale* 种组讨论，在此予以说明。

1 种名录

1) 黍黄尾球跳甲 Sphaerodema apicale **Baly**

Sphaerodema apicale Baly, 1874: 205 (Nagasaki).

标本检视：甘肃 (文县、灰县)、陕西 (凤县)、湖北 (鹤峰)、重庆 (万县、巫北、酉阳)、四川 (峨眉山)、浙江 (天目山)、福建 (武夷山、

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建阳、崇安、德化、南平)、贵州(荔波茂兰)。

分布:宁夏、甘肃、陕西、湖北、浙江、福建、贵州、江西、湖南、台湾、四川;日本,越南北部。

寄主:玉米、高梁、谷子、小麦、水稻、竹等多种禾本科植物。

2) 越南黄尾球跳甲 *Sphaerodema apicatum* **Chen**

Sphaerodema apicatum Chen, 1939: 54 (Tonkin: Hoa-Binh).

标本检视:越南(Tonkin: Hoa-Binh)。

分布:越南(Tonkin: Hoa-Binh)。

3) 双脊黄尾球跳甲,新种 *Sphaerodema bicarinata* **Wang, Ge et Cui, sp. nov.**

标本检视:云南西双版纳勐啊,800 m,3 ♂♂。

分布:云南。

4) 细刻黄尾球跳甲,新种 *Sphaerodema minutipunctata* **Wang, Ge et Yang, sp. nov.**

标本检视:越南(Tonkin, Hoa-Binh, 2 ♂♂)。

分布:越南(Tonkin, Hoa-Binh)。

5) 簕竹黄尾球跳甲,新种 *Sphaerodema bambusicola* **Wang, Ge et Li, sp. nov.**

标本检视:广西(龙州水口,215 m,2♀♀;桂林阳朔,1♀;崇左陇瑞,1♂;云南西双版纳勐腊,620~650 m,1♂,2♀♀)。

分布:广西(龙州、崇左、桂林阳朔)、云南(西双版纳勐腊)。

寄主:簕竹属 *Bambusa*。

种组主要特征 体小,仅 1.5~2.5 mm,长圆形,背面很隆凸,外形似瓢虫。前胸背板棕黄至棕红。基部中央(小盾片前)有或无清楚的或模糊的黑斑;鞘翅黑色或蓝色带紫色光泽,末端 1/5~1/4 为棕黄至棕红色。

2 种检索表

1. 触角完全棕黄或棕红色 ………………………… 2
   触角端部节棕黑至黑色 ………………………… 4
2. 鞘翅刻点微细,混乱,紧靠外侧缘纵隆上具同样细密刻点,表面皮纹状;前胸背板和腹面完全棕红色,背板基部中央无黑色斑纹;雄虫阳茎端部接近方形,两侧平行,隆起,中部平,端缘中部具 1 凹口,凹口中央具 1 锥状突起(图 3~4);体长 2 mm ……………………………… 细刻黄尾球跳甲,新种 Sph. minutipunctata **Wang, Ge et Yang, sp. nov.**
   无上述综合特征 ………………………… 3
3. 前胸背板基部中央于小盾片前常有清楚的黑斑或斑纹(图 1),后胸腹板通常黑色或棕黑色;鞘翅刻点较稀疏,从内向外呈纵行排列,紧靠外侧缘纵隆上无细刻点;头部额瘤近三角形,其后缘与头顶无明显分界;雄虫阳茎端为简单三角形(图 2);体长 1.5~2.5 mm ……………… 黍黄尾球跳甲 Sph. apicale **Baly**
   前胸背板基部中央仅略呈棕黑色,后胸腹板与体腹面同为棕黄色;鞘翅刻点密而混乱,无行列趋势,紧靠外侧缘纵隆上有比盘区更细的刻点;额瘤长形,其后缘与头顶界线清楚;雄虫阳茎端两侧有明显肩部,腹面凹,中央具 1 条向后分叉的纵脊(图 5~6);体长 2.0~2.5 mm ……………… 簕竹黄尾球跳甲,新种 Sph. bambusicola **Wang, Ge et Li, sp. nov.**
4. 鞘翅盘区蓝色带紫光,后胸腹板棕黑色;鞘翅紧靠外侧缘纵隆上无细刻点;雄虫阳茎端呈宽三角形,腹面端部 1/3 两侧具凹窝(图 6);体长 2.2 mm …… 越南黄尾球跳甲 Sph. apicatum **Chen**
   鞘翅黑色带棕,后胸腹板黑色,鞘翅刻点较粗,紧靠外侧缘隆脊上有清楚的细刻点;雄虫阳茎腹面中央隆凸,凸上有 2 条平行纵脊,其端前两侧肩部各有一簇粗短毛(图 7);体长 2 mm …… 双脊黄尾球跳甲,新种 Sph. bicarinata **Wang, Ge et Cui, sp. nov.**

3 新种记述

1) 双脊黄尾球跳甲,新种 *Sphaerodema bicarinata* **Wang, Ge et Cui, sp. nov.**(图 7)

卵圆形,背面较拱凸。头、前胸背板、体腹面(后胸腹板除外)及足棕红色,鞘翅黑色,端末 1/4 渐变为棕黄至棕红色;触角基部 4 节棕红,端部棕黑至黑色;后胸腹板黑色。

头顶拱凸光亮,额瘤略呈三角形,尖角向前,两瘤明显分开,后缘与头顶界限清楚,两触角间距小于复眼之横径,不明显隆起。触角向后伸超过鞘翅肩胛,第 2 节稍长于第 3 节,较粗,第 3、4 两节细,彼此等长,余节向端渐长渐粗。前胸背板阔约为中长的 2 倍,侧缘拱弧,后缘中部在小盾片前明显向后突出,盘区表面刻点很细,基部较深显。小盾片三角形,光滑无刻点。鞘翅刻点较前胸背板的为粗,而深显,排列混乱,无任何行列趋势,紧靠外侧缘纵隆上有清楚的细刻点,雄虫阳茎腹面高凸,端前具 2 条平行纵脊(图 7);体长 2 mm。

正模 ♂,云南西双版纳勐啊,800 m,1958-06-01,王书永。副模 2 ♂♂,同正模。

本种与簕竹黄尾球跳甲 *Sph. bambusicola* 新种接近,区别在于本种触角(基部除外)及后胸腹板为黑色,雄虫阳茎腹面具 2 条平行纵脊。后者触角端部及后胸腹板为棕黄色。雄虫阳茎腹面中央具 1 条向后分叉的纵脊。

词源:来自拉丁 *bicarinatus*,意为二肋的,有稜脊的。示雄虫阳茎腹面端前具 2 条平行纵脊。

2) 细刻黄尾球跳甲,新种 *Sphaerodema minutipunctata* **Wang, Ge et Yang, sp. nov.**(图 3~4)

体长圆形,背面十分隆凸。头、触角、前胸背板及体腹面完全棕红色,鞘翅黑色,尾端 1/5 棕红色。

头顶光滑,复眼内后侧各有 1 大刻点,额瘤三角形,斜放,彼此分离,其后缘与头顶界限清楚。

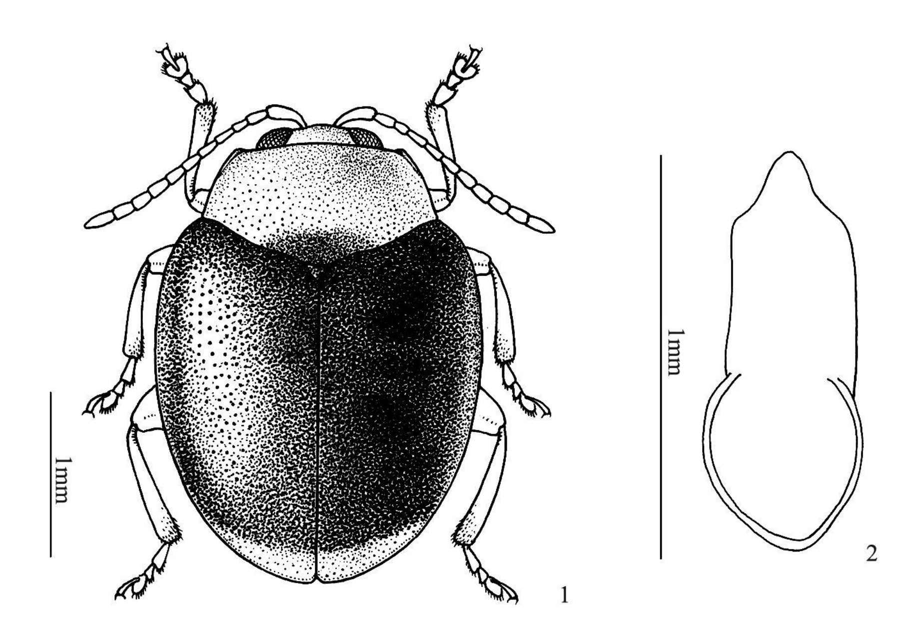


图 1~2 黍黄尾球跳甲 *Sphaerodema apicale* Baly
1. 成虫（adult） 2. ♂阳茎，腹面观（male aedeageus, ventral view）

触角较长，向后伸超过鞘翅肩部，端部 5节较粗。前胸背板横宽，其宽约为中长的 2倍，两侧弧圆，后缘中部在小盾片前明显向后弓突，盘区表面皮纹状，刻点细密。小盾片三角形，很小，光滑无刻点。鞘翅肩胛高凸，光亮，盘区刻点细密，紧靠外侧缘纵隆上具与盘区同样细密的刻点。雄虫腹部末节端缘三叶状。雄虫阳茎腹面接近方形，两侧平行隆起呈脊状，中部平，端缘中部具 1凹口，凹口中央具 1锥状突起（图 3~4）；体长 2 mm。

正模 ♂，越南和平。副模 1 ♂，同正模。

本种与越南黄尾球跳甲 *Sph. apiatum* Chen的区别在于体色，鞘翅刻点及雄虫阳茎等完全不同，后者鞘翅金属蓝色带紫光，盘区刻点显粗，靠外侧缘纵隆上无刻点，触角端部节为黑色，雄虫阳茎腹面为宽三角形；新种鞘翅黑色，外侧缘纵隆上有与盘区同样细密的刻点。

词源：*minutipunctata* 源自拉丁 *minutus*（微小的）和 *punctata*（刻点），指鞘翅刻点细密。

3) 簕竹黄尾球跳甲，新种 Sphaerodema bambusicola **Wang, Ge et Li, sp. nov.**（图 5~6）

卵圆形，背面十分拱凸。头、前胸背板、触角、体腹面及足完全棕黄至棕红色，前胸背板后缘中部于小盾片前有时常呈棕黑色；鞘翅黑色，端末 1/5 棕黄色。

头部深嵌入胸腔，头顶隆凸、光亮、无刻点，额瘤呈三角形斜放，明显隆起，后缘与头顶清楚分开，复眼大，两复眼之间距小于复眼的横径，中央隆起，唇基低平。触角雄虫的显较粗壮而长，向后伸超过鞘翅肩胛，第 1节基细端粗，约为第 2、3两节长度之和，第 2节略长于第 3节，且较粗，第 3、4两节最细短，彼此约等长，第 5节长于第 4和第 6节，从第 6节起向端明显加粗，末节长于第 10节，端末尖锐。雌虫触角显细短，向后仅刚伸抵鞘翅肩胛，端部数节不明显加粗。前胸背板横宽，其阔约为中长的 2.5倍，两侧向前拱弧，后缘中部向后于小盾片前明显突伸，表面刻点细密，后缘中部较粗密、深显，向前渐变浅细。小盾片三角形，尖锐，光滑无刻点。鞘翅刻点约与前胸背板中后部刻点等粗等密，向端渐变浅细，无规则排列，紧靠外侧边缘纵隆上具微细刻点。雄虫阳茎端缘中央尖锐，突出，两侧凹下，肩部明显，腹面凹下，中央具一向后分叉的脊线（图 5）；体长 2.0~2.5 mm。

正模 ♂，云南西双版纳勐腊，620~650 m，1959-05-03，蒲富基。副模：2♀♀，采集记录同正模；2♀♀，广西龙州水口，215 m，1963-05-05，王书永；1♀，广西桂林阳朔，1963-07-17，王书永；1♂，广西崇左陇瑞，1984-05-24，经希立。

本种外形接近黍黄尾球跳甲 *Sph. apicale* Baly。区别在于后种的雄虫阳茎端为简单三角形，其两侧不隆凸呈肩状，新种雄虫阳茎端两侧隆凸呈肩状，腹面内凹，中央具 1条向后分叉的隆脊。

寄主：簕竹属 *Bambusa*。据王书永 1963年广西龙州水口调查，成虫咀食簕竹叶片叶肉。

词源：*bambusicola* 源自为寄主植物簕竹属属名

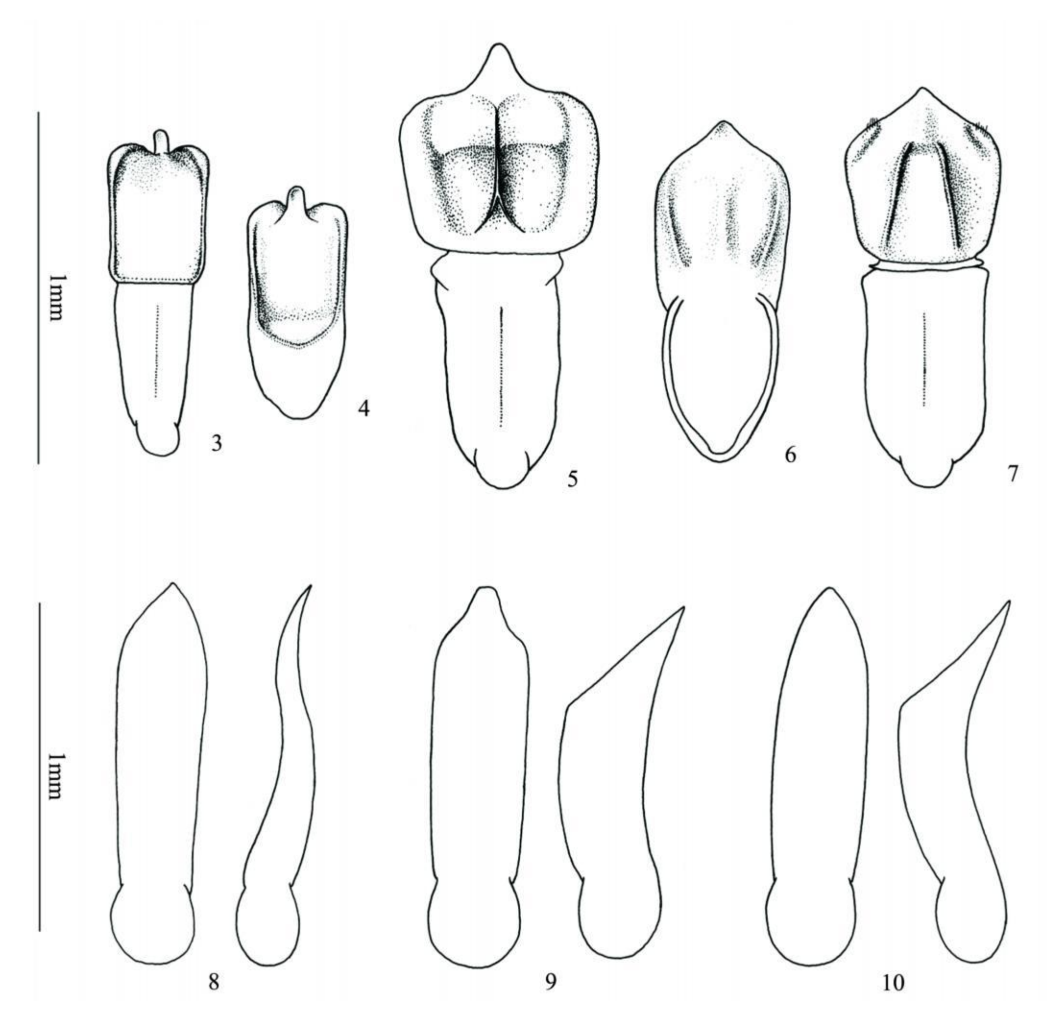


图 3~10 ♂阳茎 (male aedeagus)
3~4. 细刻黄尾球跳甲, 新种 *Sphaeroderma minutipunctata* Wang, Ge et Yang, sp. nov. 3. 腹面观 (ventral view) 4. 背面观 (dorsal view) 5. 簕竹黄尾球跳甲, 新种 *Sphaeroderma bambusicola* Wang, Ge et Li, sp. nov., 腹面观 (ventral view) 6. 越南黄尾球跳甲 *Sphaeroderma apicatum* Chen, 腹面观 (ventral view) 7. 双脊黄尾球跳甲, 新种 *Sphaeroderma bicarinata* Wang, Ge et Cui, sp. nov., 腹面观 (ventral view) 8. *Sphaeroderma pseudapicale* Medvedev (from Medvedev, 1997), 腹侧面观 (ventral and lateral view) 9. *Sphaeroderma bambusae* Medvedev (from Medvedev, 1997) 10. 黍黄尾球跳甲 *Sphaeroderma apicale* Baly (from Medvedev, 1977)

Bambusa 和拉丁语 cola (居住), 意为该新种为害 Bambusa 属的植物。

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THREE NEW SPECIES OF SPHAERODERMA APICALE SPECIES GROUP FROM CHINA AND VIETNAM (COLEOPTERA, CHRYSOMELIDAE)

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Abstract Three new species, *Sphaeroderma bambusicola* sp. nov. from South Guangxi and Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, *Sph. bicarinata* sp. nov. from Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, *Sph. minitipunctata* sp. nov. from Hoa Binh, Vietnam are described and illustrated.

Sphaeroderma apicale Baly, 1874 was first recorded in Nagasaki, Japan, the diagnostic characters are the elytra black, apical 1/4 yellowish brown. This species was recorded later from Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Taiwan and Vietnam (Chen, 1933, 1934; Gressitt and Kimoto, 1963). Hou (1991, unpublished data) found this species is the heavy pests of corns, grain sorghum and so on. The larvae excavate the mesophyll tissue and form channel, and only the epidermis was left, almost 80% – 100% of crops were damaged. Larvae pupate in soil. Adults always feed along the surface of the leaves and oviposite under the epidermis of dorsal side of leaves. According to Hou's report (unpublished data), the adults can make damage on wheat, rice and so on which covered 14 genera and 16 species. According to the report from Wanxian County, Sichuan Province, the species arose the severe damage on maize, broomcorn, chestnut and so on in Ningchang mountain regions in Wuxi County between border of Hubei and Shaanxi Province, some of these plants were fruitless finally. This species endanger not only to crops of dry lands, but also to many kinds of gramineous, such as common lopatherum Herb. This species distribute in Ningxia, Gansu, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Chongqing, Zhejiang, Fujian, Taiwan, Guizhou, Guangxi and so on. During checking the specimens depositing in Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZAS), not only *Sph. apicale* Baly was found, the other two new species from South Guangxi and Xishuangbanna, Yunnan were found either. The two new species are quite similar to *Sph. apicale* Baly, and *Sph. bambusicola* sp. nov. feeds the leaves of *Bambusa* in Guangxi discovered by first author in 1963, the host plants of *Sph. bicarinata* is unknown until now.

Chen (1939) described a new species, *Shp. apicatum* Chen from Hoa-Binh, Vietnam, it is quite similar to *Sph. apicale* Baly, and two male types are deposited in IZAS. After dissecting the male aedeagus of these two specimens, they should be considered as two species, one is *Sph. apicatum* Chen, however, the other is a new species and we give the name here, *Sph. minutipunctata* Wang, Ge *et* Cui. There are another two specimens from Vietnam either, one is *Sphaeroderma apicale* Baly, the other is *Sph. minutipunctata* Wang, Ge *et* Cui. Medvedev (1997) recorded three species of *Sph. apicale* Baly group from Vietnam and Nepal. They are *Sph. apicale* Baly, *Sph. bambusae* Medvedev (Host plant: *Bambusa*) and *Sph. pseudapicale* Medvedev. He gave the key of these three species and showed the figures of their aedeagus. We compared with male aedeagus of these species with *Sph. apicale* Baly from China, we doubt the validity of these two new species, so the two new species of Medvedev, 1999 are not included in the discussion of *Sph. apicale* Baly species group here.

Sphaeroderma bicarinata Wang, Ge et Cui, sp. nov. (Fig. 7)

Descriptions. Elongate ovate, slightly convex from lateral view. Head, pronotum, underside except metasternum and leg reddish brown, elytra black, apical 1/4 becoming yellowish brown to reddish brown; base four antennae segments reddish brown, apical dark brown or black; metasternum black.

Vertex convex and shining, frontal tubercles subtriangular, distinctly divided from each other and defined from vertex, anterior part upwards; antennal socket slightly convex, distance between them shorter than transversal diameter of eye. Antennae exceeding to humeral calli, second slightly robust, longer than third, third and fourth slender, subequal in length, reminder segments becoming longer and broader. Pronotum two times as long as wide, lateral side rounded, median part of hind margin distinctly convex before scutellum, disc with fine punctures, basal slightly coarser. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth and impunctate. Elytral punctures confused, coarser than those of pronotum, with clear fine punctures near lateral space. Male aedeagus convex on ventral view, apex with two parallel longitudinal ridges (Fig. 7). Body length 2 mm.

Holotype ♂, China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Menge, 800 m, 1 June 1958, leg. WANG Shu-Yong. Paratypes 2 ♂♂, same data as holotype.

Remarks. The new species is similar to *Sph. bambusicola*. The new species can be distinguished by antennae except basal segments and metasternum black, ventral view of male aedeagus with two parallel

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longitudinal ridge. The latter species with apical antennomeres and metasternum yellowish brown, ventral view of male aedeagus with one longitudinal ridge medianly.

Etymology. From Latin "*bicarinatus*", means two ribs, showing ventral view of male aedeagus with two longitudinal ridges.

Sphaeroderma minutipunctata **Wang, Ge** et **Yang, sp. nov.** (Figs 3-4)

Descriptions. Elongate ovoid, rather convex from lateral view. Head, antennae, pronotum and underside of body reddish brown, elytra black, apical 1/5 reddish brown.

Vertex smooth, a puncture present near latero-posterior part of eye; frontal tubercles triangular, distinctly divided from each other and defined from vertex. Antennae slender, exceeding to humeral calli, apical five segments slightly broadened. Pronotum quadrate, two times as long as wide, lateral side rounded, median part of hind margin with median lobe which distinctly convex before scutellum; disc shagreen, with dense and fine punctures. Scutellum triangular, small, smooth and impunctate. Elytra with humeral calli convex, shining, disc with dense and fine punctures, along the lateral convex space with punctures which same as those of disc. Apical abdominal segment of male tribbed. Ventral side of male aedeagus subquadrate, lateral side parallel and convex forming ridges, median part flat, middle part of apex concaved and with a denticulation (Figs 3-4). Body length: 2mm.

Holotype ♂, Vietnam, Tonkin, Hoa-Binh. Paratype 1 ♂, same data as holotype.

Remarks. The new species is distinguishes with *Sph. apicatum* Chen by body color, punctures of elytra and male aedeagus. The latter species with elytra metallic blue, purple shining, disc with coarse punctures, without punctures along lateral convex space, apical segment of antennae black, ventral side of male aedeagus wide triangular; but new species with elytra black, and with dense and fine punctures along the lateral convex space.

Etymology. From Latin "*minuti*", means small, "*punctata*" means punctures, "*minutipunctata*" means fine punctures on the elytra.

Sphaeroderma bambusicola **Wang, Ge** et **Li, sp. nov.** (Figs 5-6)

Descriptions. Elongate ovoid, convex from lateral view. Head, pronotum, antennae, ventral side of body and legs yellowish brown to reddish brown, the basal center of pronotum sometimes dark brown; elytra black, apical 1/5 yellowish brown.

Head depressed into pronotum, vertex convex, shining and impunctate; frontal tubercles triangular and convex, distinctly divided from each other and defined from vertex; eyes large, distance between them shorter than transversal diameter of eye, convex, clypeus flat. Antennae of male robust and longer than females, exceeding to humeral calli of elytra, first segment subequal to length of second and third combined together, second robust, slightly longer than third, third and fourth shortest and subequal with each other, fifth longer than fourth and sixth, broadened from sixth segment, the last one longer than tenth, sharpen apically. Female antennae short and slender than the male, just exceeding to humeral calli of elytra, apical segments not distinctly broadened. Pronotum quadrate, 2.5 times as long as wide, lateral side rounded upwards, median part of hind margin distinctly convex backward before scutellum; disc with fine punctures, median part near hind margin slightly coarse and dense. Scutellum triangular, smooth and impunctate. Elytral punctures confused, as same as posterior part of pronotum, then becoming fine and shallow apically, with clear fine punctures along lateral convex space. Aedeagus sharpened apically, depressed laterally, coming shoulder-like shape, ventral side depressed, median part with a downward bifurcate ridge (Fig. 5). Body length: 2.0-2.5mm.

Holotype ♂, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengla, 620-650m, 3 May 1959, leg. PU Fu-Ji. Paratypes 1♀, same data as holotype; 2♀♀, Guangxi, Longzhou, Shuikou, 215 m, 5 May 1963, leg. WANG Shu-Yong; 1♀, Guangxi, Guilin, Yangshuo, 7 July 1963, leg. WANG Shu-Yong; 1♂, Guagnxi Congzuo, Longrui, 24 May 1984, leg. JING Xi-Li.

Remarkds. The new species is similar to *Sph. apicale* Baly, but distinguished by following characters: the latter species with male aedeagus triangular apically, lateral side without convex; the new species with male aedeagus convex and forming shoulder-like shape, ventral side depressed, with a clear bifurcate ridge.

Biological notes. Host plant is *Bambusa* according to field works in Shuikou, Longzhou, Guangxi Province in 1963. The adult feeds the leaf of bamboo.

Etymology. From Latin, *Bambusa* is the genus name of host plant, *cola* means parasite, "*bambusicola*" means the new species feeds bamboo leaves.

Key words Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, *Sphaeroderma*, new species.